

THE LAST TOUCHES.

The Conference Committee Perfecting the Tariff Bill.

Absenteeism is Greatly Increased by the Heat.

CHANGES IN THE BILL.

Wilson and Voorhees Arrange for Continuous Sessions.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—[Special.]—In spite of strikes and riots, heat, high priced meat and increasing absenteeism, business goes right along, and congressmen talk with increasing confidence of soon setting a date for adjournment, that much promised event which, like the most minor details of the tariff bill, has been the subject of much discussion. The tariff bill was rushed from the house to the ways and means committee, back into the house and into conference with dizzy rapidity in spite of the struggles of Republican parliamentarians to delay it. Speaker Crisp late at night had a long talk with the president, and early the next day it was known that an aggressive policy was to be pursued by the house and that there was to be no departure from the usual rule in naming the conferees. "The rule has been to appoint them according to seniority, and owing to the long known fact that southern congressmen, as a rule, were many more terms in succession than northern it has resulted that the senior members of nearly all the committees are southerners. It was therefore urged by the conservatives that the rule should be disregarded to more nearly equalize the sections. Between the two evils what was thought the less was taken, and so the house is represented in the conference committee by Messrs. Wilson, West Virginia; McMullen, Tennessee; Turner, Georgia; and Montgomery, Kentucky, Democrats; and by Messrs. Reed, Burrows and Payne, Republicans.

Changes in the Wilson Bill. Senator Voorhees and Mr. Wilson got together once and arranged for continuous sessions by the Democrats of the conference committee, and they have worked industriously ever since. Mr. Voorhees has stated that they will pursue the same practice with the other measures. It is the Democrats will decide, item by item, what they intend to support before they meet with their Republican colleagues. Of course it was known from the start that the income tax amendments, the merely verbal changes and many minor changes of rates would be agreed to at the start, and the only matters that would be chiefly confined to a few schedules and a few items in each.

The senate has made 634 changes, in all of which there are 52 in the chemical schedule, 64 in iron, 3 in wool, 5 in sugar, 4 in tobacco, 10 in cotton, 19 in flax, 39 in wool and 6 in iron. The changes consist of transfers from the free to the taxable list. Hon. Tom Johnson wanted specific instructions given that the conferees should limit on separate reports on the sugar amendments, so that each might be voted upon on its merits and every member of the senate put on record. The extent is in the hands of the conferees, but the old members say, with a smile, "When there is a long fight between the houses, the senate always wins."

Absenteeism has greatly increased, and the cases are many when a ye and nay vote shows no more than 100 not voting. Conventions are running on rapidly in the south and southwest especially, and in Alabama the campaign is already pretty lively. Mr. Bankhead went home not to return this session, he thinks, and somewhat disgusted at the treatment accorded to all his bills for new public buildings. The death of Governor Claiborne, of Kentucky and the departure of the funeral remains caused several more vacancies for the time. He was next to Mr. Bailey of Texas and Mr. Suttle of North Carolina, the youngest man in the house and had been in failing health for some time.

Breakbridge's Chances. The strikes and complications therewith in other parts of the country are also responsible for much absenteeism, as all members likely to be affected are in an extremely nervous state about the feeling in their districts. Mr. Breakbridge of Kentucky may be calling a chronic illness as he is making the fight of his life and for his life, and is reported as saying that there is one good thing about the strikes—they give him and his district a much needed rest. Scarcely enough, an increasing number of political bosses believe he will be re-elected in spite of the women, the preachers and the Republicans.

Society has long been flitting, and now it is flat. Early this week Vice President Stevenson returned from North Carolina, having left his family at Charlottesville, Va., where he visited a few days on his return. Dr. Elihu S. Mendon, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, sailed with his wife for Europe a few days ago, and now it is announced that he has resigned and is to take a position at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, which will leave an attractive vacancy for a political boss. All the politicians in this city, members of congress or otherwise, had their annual racket at Marshall Hall this week, with speeches by Senator Daniel and "Cyclone Jim" Marshall of the Ninth district. The Mexican minister and Mrs. Romero have departed for Cape May, and their present intention is, after remaining there awhile, to visit the Catskill mountains. The Guatemalan minister and Mrs. Lazo Arriaga are also at Cape May, and the Chilean minister and Mrs. Gana expect to pass a few weeks there.

The Political Outlook. While the sitting society people rise superior to the work of the strikes, those who are left behind are by no means easy in their minds despite the daily promises of rapid improvement. Every railroad man in the city and every visitor of prominence is besought by his opinion, and the question of the hour among members of the house is, is there any prospect of the thing over, and how has it affected the vote in my district? Of course there is a great deal of wild and foolish talk, and some of the interviews given "in strict confidence" would make very queer reading a year hence. The interest in General Miles is almost as great as it was in Grant early in 1864, and in army circles many remarkable statements are made about him. It is said that he is by all odds the most interesting personality among the volunteer officers of the civil war, that on the day he enlisted in 1861 he had never seen a full regiment in ranks; that he never saw West Point till he went there as a military visitor, and that when he secured his first commission as a lieutenant

he developed a capacity for command and soldierly duty which was as much a surprise to him as anybody else. He has risen through all the grades to major general, and besides the high honors won in the civil war has won several kinds of Indians. It is scarcely necessary to add that he is already proposed as a candidate for the presidency in 1896.

CONFERENCE RESULTS.

The Committee on the Tariff Bill Has Arrived at Some Conclusions.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The tariff conference has now advanced to such a stage that it is impossible longer for the conferees to keep the main features of their work from their congressional associates. As thus considered, the chief features on which the conferees have come together are as follows:

Pottery rates, increased 5 per cent, making the rates of the house instead of the senate amendments, the senate having reduced them.

Glassware came down to the house rates, the action in this case being the reverse of that on pottery, for reasons hereafter stated.

The committee on schedule has scaled down about 5 per cent from the senate rates.

The woolen schedule also has been brought down a considerable per cent, making it more in accordance with the house rules; tobacco schedule has been brought back to the house rate on the important item of wrappers, the rate being 1¢ instead of the senate rates of 1.50 and 2.25.

The metal schedule has not been materially changed from the rates fixed by the senate.

Neither iron nor coal has been carried back to the free list, as in the house bill, and while the decision is not final, there is every reason to believe that the senate rate of 40 cents per ton on each will stand.

The income tax has not yet been passed, but there is a disagreement except in the one item of limiting the tax to five years, and on this the conferees have not yet come together.

The issue between ad valorem and specific rates thus far has not resulted in as much of a return to the house ad valorem rates as was expected, as it has been found that in some cases one ad valorem rate was greatly in excess of the specific.

The whisky schedule has been a source of determined contest for two days, the main effort being to secure a compromise on the basis of \$1 per gallon and an extension of the bonding period to five years. This is resisted on the ground that it is an apparent increase of ten cents in the tax, it will in fact yield the government no additional revenue.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS BUSY

They Start a Fire in the Toulon Arsenal That Does Great Damage.

PARIS, July 14.—The minister of marine M. Faure has left the city, and it is believed that he has gone to Toulon in order to direct the inquiry into the cause of the fire, involving a loss of several million francs, which occurred at the arsenal there on Monday night. The authorities of Toulon are convinced that the conflagration was part of a huge anarchist plot.

Investigation of the fire on board the warship Carnot during her launching Thursday last shows that the anarchists had also arranged to have the Carnot fall from the slips as she was launched.

THE C. E. CONVENTION.

The Programme of the Big Meeting in Session at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 14.—The big tent meeting of the Christian Endeavor, which was presided over by Rev. R. B. Tyler, D. D., of New York, was opened with the usual prayer and prayer service. An open discussion upon "What are the benefits of international fellowship," was conducted by Dr. James Lewis of Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Mayland of Minneapolis, spoke on the topic "Inter-denominational Fellowship."

The morning exercises at Saengerfest hall were largely devoted to the junior society, followed by brief reports, presentation of diplomas, praise service and short addresses.

McKeesport Tube Works Strikers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 14.—Fifty deputies were sent to McKeesport today to guard the National Tube works, which has partially resumed, a number of the strikers having returned to work. A meeting is in progress to decide whether the strike will be dropped or not. It is thought the strikers will remain out.

Fall of the Bastille.

PARIS, July 14.—The French national fête, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille and the commencement of the French revolution, was celebrated today throughout France. The day passed very quietly. No disturbances were reported.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase, \$1,806,050; loans, decrease, \$1,023,300; specie decrease, \$388,000; legal tenders, increase, \$242,000; deposits, increase, \$926,300; circulation, decrease, \$2,150,000. The banks now hold \$73,941,375 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Lynched on Suspicion.

CLARKSBURG, Tenn., July 14.—News reaches here from Dickson county that a body of masked men took a negro named William Bell, alias Drew, from his home at night, carried him into the woods and riddled him with bullets. The negro was a barnburner, and was suspected of many crimes.

A Good Appetite.

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, etc.

Concerts have been resumed at Garfield park. Go out and hear Marshall's band Sunday afternoon.

The Daily State Journal prints all the news.

Daily Mass Meetings.

No Grieving, No Nauses, No Pain, when De Witt's Little Early Rises are taken. Small Pill. Best Pill. Best Pill. J. E. Jones.

NEWS OF KANSAS.

Wichita Labor Unions Try to Compel 7 O'clock Closing.

Fourteen Year Old Boys Strike at Fort Scott.

OTHER STATE NEWS.

The Death of Mrs. D. P. Mitchell at Emporia.

WICHITA, July 14.—Wichita's labor demonstration was a novel and interesting one. The Clerk's Protective association, reinforced by members of different trades unions, followed Neff's brass band up and down Douglas avenue in an attempt to induce all stores to close at 7 o'clock in the evening.

In a majority of cases the logic of the boys prevailed and the proprietors closed their shops.

The boys left their hall near Lawrence and proceeded to march east about a hundred strong. At each store a committee went into the store and presented the request to the proprietor. Nearly all the stores along the street were visited.

Almost all stores will close at 7 hereafter and those who do not will be boycotted by the labor unions.

DETERMINED TO KILL.

A Sensational Shooting Between L. B. Birchfield and Dr. Dykes of Lebanon.

LEBANON, July 14.—Wednesday morning L. B. Birchfield, a retired banker, and Dr. J. B. Dykes met in a dining room of the Hotel Linton. Some words, passed between them, when Birchfield pulled a 32-calibre revolver and pushing aside the dining room girl, who happened to be standing between them, fired five shots in rapid succession.

Two of the shots took effect in Dykes' head and neck, one inflicting a wound in the scalp and the other entering the side of the neck and lodging in the back of the neck. Dykes pulled his revolver also, a 44-calibre, but was unable to use it except in the hand-to-hand struggle in which he struck Birchfield on the head, cutting a deep gash.

The hostilities at the hotel are the outcome of an old feud. At the foot of long standing between Birchfield and Dykes. Birchfield was arrested on complaint made by Dr. Dykes charging him with assault with intent to kill. He was taken before Justice Myers who set the preliminary examination for Monday, July 23, and placed him under bond for his appearance in the sum of \$1,000.

Dr. Dykes is a brother of Dr. H. A. Dykes, secretary of the state board of health and placed J. W. Amis in nomination for secretary of state in the Populist convention.

THE LITTLE BOYS STRUCK.

Their Wages Reduced 10 Cents and They Refuse to Accept It.

FT. SCOTT, July 14.—A number of small boys, including the thirteen-year-old sons of Policeman Watson and Tom Littleton, entered the employ of George Stockmeyer the other day. Their duty was to work in his garden, a mile from town, and their wages were satisfactorily fixed before they went to work.

Yesterday noon they all marched into town, wearing an air of dignity and pride. When asked by the father of one of the boys why they were not at work they explained that their employer has served notice on them that beginning yesterday he would cut their wages ten cents per day. At this they held a conference and declared a strike, and they dropped their hoes and rakes between the rows of potatoes and cabbage and left the field. Mr. Stockmeyer refused to arbitrate, and the boys came home.

"We're going to see that no other boys take our places, too," said one of the lads to his father, but they were persuaded to resort to no violence.

MRS. D. P. MITCHELL DEAD.

The Widow of a Well Known Kansas Minister Passes Away.

EMPORIA, July 14.—Mrs. Anna Eliza Mitchell, widow of the late Rev. Dr. D. P. Mitchell, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Judge Kellogg. The funeral took place from the Kellogg home this morning at 9 o'clock.

Her husband, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, who was one of the most noted Methodist divines in Kansas, died at Newton August 24th, 1881.

Mrs. Mitchell was the mother of eight children, five girls and three boys. They are: Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, of this city; Mrs. Chas. B. Anil, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Geo. T. Guernsey, of Independence, Kan.; Misses Dove E. and Donetta P. Mitchell, both now in Emporia; Henry B. and Joseph T. Mitchell, both of Topeka, Va.; and the Rev. Dr. Chas. B. Mitchell, the pastor of the Great Avenue Methodist church of Kansas City.

DITCHED TWO CARS.

The Santa Fe Has a Wreck East of Abilene.

ABILENE, July 14.—An extra freight on the Santa Fe was going north broke a wheel late yesterday afternoon when three miles east of town. Two cars of cattle were ditched and several of the animals injured. They were loaded up and taken on, and the wrecking gang is clearing up the track and broken cars.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.

A Jefferson County Farmer Assaulted in Lawrence in Broad Daylight.

LAWRENCE, July 14.—Pat Casey, a Jefferson county farmer, was slugged and robbed late yesterday afternoon on the circus ground. He had on his person about \$25 in money and a watch. The money was taken. There was a cut in the side of his head about three inches long.

He was knocked down by a sling shot. The companion of Casey said the assailant had a scar on the side of his face and is supposed to be one of the Harper gang of toughs.

A Stranger Violently Assaulted.

LEAVENWORTH, July 14.—A stranger in the city who gave his name as R. J. Carroll, was violently assaulted and seriously wounded at a place on East Cherokee street. Carroll said that six men who came here with him two days ago were the persons who assaulted him. Charles Nolan, one of them, was arrested

on the spot and jailed. Later four others were arrested and locked up.

Leavenworth Wheat Yield Good. LEAVENWORTH, July 14.—The wheat yield in Leavenworth county this year is proving to be unusually large, and the millers say the quality of all that was not injured by the late frosts is very fine. The yield is really much better than any one thought it would be. Threshing machines are at work in many fields and the grain is being shelled out at the rate of from twenty-five to forty-two bushels an acre. Some of the wheat is being marketed for 48 cents.

Richmond Creamery Burned.

OTAWA, July 14.—The creamery at Richmond has been burned to the ground. No one knew anything about it until a farmer drove there the next morning to deliver cream and found it gone. A temperance meeting had been held there lasting till 11 o'clock, so the fire of course occurred later. The building and contents were worth about \$3,000. No insurance.

M. K. & T. Guards Against Robbers.

PARSONS, July 14.—The unsuccessful attempt to hold up M. K. & T. passenger train No. 2 at Blackstone switch the other night, has led the officers of putting the railroad and express companies on their guard, and as a result an extra guard of twenty men has been placed on every passenger train that passes through the Indian territory.

DEATH OF I. E. PERLEY.

A Former Topeka Merchant Drowned in the Cottonwood at Emporia.

The body of I. E. Perley, an account of whose death by drowning in the Cottonwood river at Emporia, appeared in the JOURNAL's dispatches yesterday has been recovered. It was found in a deep hole about 200 yards below the ford where his team was discovered. Mr. Perley was one of the earliest merchants in Topeka, locating here in 1856. He afterwards moved to Emporia where he was discharged without having been given any opportunity to defend himself against charges given as the cause of the discharge. It is well known to the employees he was discharged on the recommendation of F. M. Brown, chief engineer, and no other reason can be sustained than that Whitaker told the truth about a break made by Brown (through his ignorance of his business), in filling a hot boiler with water after the boiler had been drained far below the danger point, thereby endangering the property of the state and the lives of the people in the building.

UTTERLY DEMORALIZED.

A Fresh Instance of Dr. McCassey's Incompetency at the Asylum.

The STATE JOURNAL is in receipt of the following letter which explains itself:

INMATE ASYLUM, Topeka, July 14.

To the Editor of the State Journal.

SIR:—The disgraceful state of affairs that has existed at this institution for the last four months at last took a still more serious turn on July 7th, when T. H. Whitaker, fireman at the E building was discharged without having been given any opportunity to defend himself against charges given as the cause of the discharge. It is well known to the employees he was discharged on the recommendation of F. M. Brown, chief engineer, and no other reason can be sustained than that Whitaker told the truth about a break made by Brown (through his ignorance of his business), in filling a hot boiler with water after the boiler had been drained far below the danger point, thereby endangering the property of the state and the lives of the people in the building.

Complaint was made against Brown by persons employed about the building, and he (Brown), tried to lie out of it by stating that he had pumped water into the boiler by hand until it was filled to a point above the danger point, before raising steam. This Whitaker disputed, and he was successful in being contradicted by competent and trustworthy witnesses, notwithstanding the fact that one of the board of charities, Nathan Henshaw by name, states that he knows all about it and Brown is right and that Whitaker must go.

Owing to the incompetency of Chief Engineer Brown the boilers and machinery of this department are constantly getting out of repair to the extent that they become dangerous to state property and employees, and it becomes absolutely necessary for us to complain somewhere, and if we go to the superintendent it is referred back to Brown according to his instructions from the board, if we go to the board of charities Brown only is consulted about it and he recommends that the informer be discharged and it is done as is proven by the Whitaker affair. Nathan Henshaw further undertakes to intimidate the employees in Brown's department by sending the following message to G. E. Bentley, especially, and others generally, by his friend Mr. Dudd of North Topeka: "Tell those men that if they want to stay there they have got to stop this fuss and do to please Brown and Dr. McCassey."

Now we have no objections to doing all in our power to please Dr. McCassey, but we have got to draw the line at Brown because we will have to suppress the truth and cover up his faults to the detriment of our own and the state's interest. C. E. BENTLEY, Assistant Engineer K. S. L. A.

LOCAL MENTION.

Herman Crow states that Mrs. Jack Morton did not strike him in the horse-whipping affair Thursday evening. He says that all her blows were applied to her husband, and that he (Crow) was not hurt in the least.

ACOLD STORAGE HOUSE.

One Is Just Being Finished by the Moeser Ice Company.

A new thing for Topeka, one that has been needed a long time. The Moeser Ice company are just finishing five large cold storage rooms in connection with their ice factory, on the corner of Second and Polk streets. The temperature will be kept in the storage rooms from 33 degrees and downward. Mr. Will Moeser of the company extends an invitation to any one who is interested in the cold storage question, or who has anything to store, to call and he will show them through. He has now quite a large amount of eggs and butter stored for necessary they leave room enough to add two or three more rooms. A JOURNAL representative went through with one of the men this morning and found it to be the coolest place in the city.

Evening trains will leave Quincy city, for Vinewood every evening commencing tomorrow see time table in this issue.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MORE STRIKERS HERE.

These are Brought from Dodge City Charged With Violating the Law.

Deputy United States Marshals G. C. Montgomery, Deed Wilkerson, Arthur Weiland and Doc Ward, arrived in the city at 6 o'clock last evening from Dodge City with five men charged with violating the injunction granted by Judge Foster to restrain the strikers from interfering with the employees or business of the Santa Fe railroad.

The men are Robert Lawrence, a colored cook, J. L. Lawson, a fireman, Chas. Wright, a hotel cook, D. M. Hubbard, a brakeman and J. W. McTurnon who was originally sent to Newton to take the place made vacant by a striker but who afterward joined the strikers.

The men were taken to the Santa Fe offices where, Marshal Montgomery said he expected to find Judge Foster, but they were told that the men should be taken to the jail and locked up and this was accordingly done.

Mr. Montgomery says that the men have been attempting to intimidate the men who took the places of the striking switchmen by swearing at them and threatening to thrash them. There has been some stone throwing by the men at Dodge City, but the men arrested are not charged with that particular offense. The men will have their hearing before Judge Foster as soon as he is well enough to hear them.

The force of deputy United States marshals under Montgomery numbered originally sixteen, but they are but ten there now, and he says if he finds no likelihood of trouble when he returns the whole force will be probably withdrawn.

M'MANN RELEASED.

No Indications That He Knows Anything of Wilson's Murder.

Thomas McMann, who was arrested Thursday, suspected of the murder of B. T. Wilson, has been released from the city prison. The police could not well keep him longer, without a warrant and McMann being the right person.

Detective Jacobs, who ordered his arrest, says that McMann although released is being "shadowed" pending a further investigation and adds that at any time they want him again they can get him. McMann is a colored man, and his innocence and ignorance of the crime and calls Detective Jacobs some very unpleasant names.

MAY GET CLEAR.

The Young Men Who Are Charged With Falsely Imprisoning a Person.

The cases against Cameron Miller and Earnest Dann, in which Ida Peterson is the complaining witness, were called in Justice Furry's court this morning, but after considerable delay and button-holing among the attorneys in the case, it was continued until this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

It is stated on fairly good authority, that the case will probably be dismissed. It is said that both the girl and her parents are getting weary of the prosecution, and that the county attorney is not over anxious to send the young men to the penitentiary, although willing to do his duty. It is claimed also that Dann would be able to prove an alibi, and that Miller could disprove most of Miss Peterson's assertions by statements she has made to other people, who will be subpoenaed in case it comes to trial.

Circumstances of a Case.

A farmer hired a man to help work the farm. One summer day when labor was very scarce the two were mowing in the field, and several larks flew up.

"Look at those big cranes," said the hired man.

"Those are not cranes. They are only larks," replied the farmer, somewhat surprised.

"If you don't say they are cranes, I'll knock off work right now," said the hired man.

As the farmer could get nobody at that time to take the hired man's place, he was obliged to yield to the whim of the menial.

"Yes," said the farmer, "I see now that they are cranes, but they are not big cranes. They are only half grown cranes."

The hired man was satisfied with this concession. Some months afterward, the hired man still being in the employment of the farmer, the latter said at dinner one day as he poured out a glass of water:

"Here is some very fine beer."

"That's no beer. That's only water," replied the hired man.

"If you don't say it is beer, you can tender your resignation, for I don't want any offensive parties about the place."

The hired man knew very well that he couldn't get another situation at the time of the year, so he tasted the water and cheerfully indorsed the administration, saying:

"Of course it's beer, but it hasn't got much body to it."

Having thus convinced the president that he was sound on the goose question, the hired man was allowed to retain his position.—Texas Siftings.

Rapid.

They had met amid the madding throng. Commerce, with its winged feet, was on all sides of them, and industry just over the pavements with dissonant clamor.

"By the way," he observed, "have you any engagement for this evening?" She started violently. "Wilfred!"

That was his first name, although they had seen each other but once before.

I account myself pretty swift in these matters, but I must acknowledge that this is certainly sudden."

Taking his arm, they proceeded on their way in silence.—Detroit Tribune.

The STATE JOURNAL's Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the western mail by twice daily.

Many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

Subscribe for the Daily State Journal.

IT IS A GOOD SHOW.

Sells Brothers Maintain Their High Reputation in the Circus Business.

Ephraim and Lewis Sells are in Topeka today. Peter Sells would be with them but he is detained by illness at Columbus. The Sells Brothers bring with them their "immense circus" and gigantic collection of wild beasts and acrobatic talent." The fact that there is a twenty-five cent show should not lead to the impression that it is a small or inferior one, for their tent is 120 feet long, or 50 feet longer than Kingling's, and seats 14,000 people easily. They claim to have 418 people on their pay roll and the menagerie is certainly above the average. There are both Asiatic and African lions and seals that can play a banjo and drum. The lions are there and a lot of other animals. It has all the other animals necessary to a well regulated menagerie.

The procession drew the usual large crowd of spectators from the neighboring townships, and a young man who presides over a certain swell soda fountain had to raise a great many calls for soda pop. The procession was larger than the average, and the calliope that brought up the rear played popular airs in a more musical way than most calliopes.

Lewis and Ephraim Sells supervise personally most of the thousand details of the circus business. Ephraim Sells operates outside of the tent and Lewis Sells runs the inside. The Sells Bros. rank among the foremost of Topeka's heavy taxpayers, and this with the fact that the circus has winced here, makes their show in a sense a local institution.

Col. Charles Seeley the press agent of the show says the reduction of the price of admission from 50 to 25 cents has proved a grand success. "It has proved a winner and we haven't had a losing week this season," he said today. "There are a great many people who will pay 50 cents to go to a circus